

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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October 1936



New Commemorative Coin
of Austria

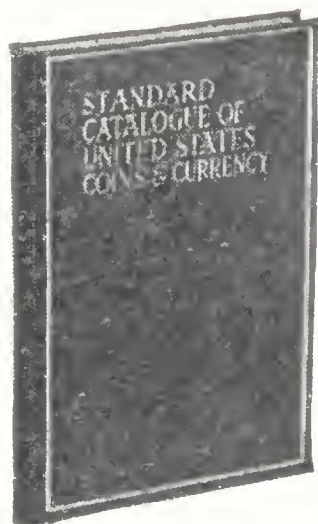
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THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

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Vol. 3, No. 7

New York, October, 1936

Whole No. 31

Amateur Nights in Ancient Rome Nero Carried Off Two First Prizes

By STUART MOSHER

IT IS not likely that Nero fiddled while Rome burned. The fiddle, or violin if you wish, was an invention of a later date. It is probable though, that at the time of the conflagration Nero was making music on a lyre. And it is more than probable that he was contesting in an amateur show, for Nero was a man of strange ambitions. He was not content with displaying his talents in poetry and music before a select audience of personal admirers. Above all things he aspired to enter the lists of professional competition and become a public performer. In 64 A.D. he made his debut in the theatre at Naples and received the first prize. In the following year, on the second celebration of the Quinquennialia, he publicly appeared on the stage in Rome, when, as a foregone conclusion, the honors of the day were conferred on the Imperial 'artiste'.

The aesthetic side of Nero's character is somewhat puzzling. There was something incongruous in his makeup that caused him to commit outrageous crimes against his relatives, friends and subjects. That he was not wholly bad is proven by the legislation he promoted for the good of the people. He intro-

duced many anti-trust laws, discarded the troublesome system of indirect taxation and moderated many of the sentences which the Senate was eager to inflict upon unfortunate offenders.



The coin illustrated is a copper AS struck in the year 64 A.D. According to Dr. Edward A. Sydenham, the figure on the reverse is Nero, dressed in the robes of Apollo and singing to his own accompaniment on the lyre. Considering the reputation Apollo had as a musician, this coin is highly flattering to Nero as a musical performer. Nero composed many of his own songs but for an obvious reason none of them became popular hits. Critics of that period stated, with much delicacy, that his verse lacked "unity of style and meaning." Modern critics have a more concise description for such literary output.

A Few Interesting Coins of Mary Stuart, Queen of the Scots, 1542-1567

THE history of Mary Stuart is so well known as scarcely to require more than a short biographical notice in this sketch. She was the only surviving child of James the Fifth, and Mary of Guise. In September, 1543, she was declared Queen of the Scots when only one year of age. In 1548 she was sent to France to complete her education, and ten years later she married the Dauphin, who, in 1559 became King of France under the name of Francis the Second.



Testoon of Mary

Having been educated at the polite and refined court of Paris, Mary, at an early age, excelled in various accomplishments, and conversed elegantly and gracefully in French, Latin and Italian. Rarely, perhaps has any woman combined so many noticeable qualities of body and mind as Mary Stuart. Aside from the great beauty of her figure and face, she had vigor, tenacity of purpose and indomitable personal courage. Had Francis lived, with such a woman to second his designs and to perform the honors of royalty, his reign would probably have been a very brilliant one. France would have added a bright page to her history, and England would have been spared the shame of sending a woman to the scaffold. Unfortunately, after a few months of married life, Francis died and Mary soon afterwards was persuaded to return to her native land of Scotland, and from that hour date all her misfortunes.

In marrying her cousin Lord Darnley, July 29th, 1565, Mary made an unwise

choice, for the character of Darnley was at once weak, capricious and obstinate. She gave him the title of King by a stretch of her prerogative, which was a strong proof of her love, and of the weakness of her counsels, and ordered that his name, conjointly with hers, should appear in all proclamations, edicts, and on coins.

The association of the name of Darnley in the year 1565 to that of Mary may appear strange to us at the present time, when we consider that in that very year Mary had already fallen so much in the esteem of her subjects as to have taken into her confidence and favor David Rizzio, an Italian musician, and that Darnley was then engaged in a plot to do away with the unfortunate favorite. There is no doubt that the fervid love that had existed between Mary and her husband was a thing of the past and that Lord Darnley, goaded perhaps by the favors which the queen appeared to bestow on Rizzio, was treating her with insolence and neglect. Rizzio was dragged from the queen's presence by the accomplices of Darnley and killed March, 1566.

Although Mary deeply resented the conduct of Darnley, she dissimulated her feelings so well that he soon thought himself entirely secure from her vengeance. In January, 1567, Darnley was attacked with a severe illness at Glasgow. Mary visited him and having employed her artifices to completely regain his confidence, she persuaded him to be removed to the vicinity of Edinburgh. He was lodged in a detached house at Kirk-a-Field, very near the capitol, where Mary assiduously attended him for two days and nights, leaving him on the 9th of February, at 11 P.M. About three hours later the house was blown up by gunpowder, and Darnley was found dead in the garden. Suspicion fell on the Earl of Bothwell, a man of ability, but unscrupulous, and

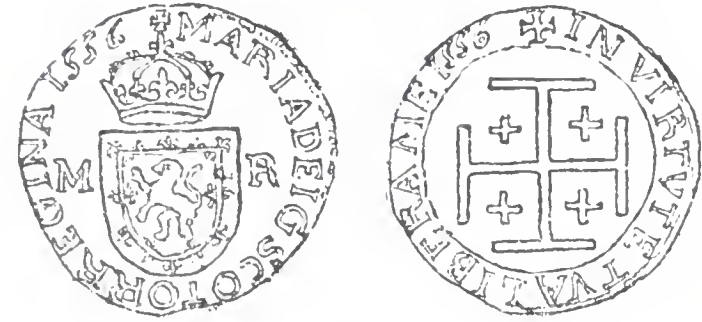
reckless to the last degree, as the chief perpetrator of this crime, and on Mary as an auxiliary. The queen outraged public sentiment so far that she not only screened Bothwell from a fair trial, but married him in 1567. The question of her guilt or innocence in the murder of her second husband is a matter in which most historians disagree.

The coins of Mary Stuart are fairly numerous and in general of good workmanship. Those with her portrait are scarce, but quite decent specimens are within the means of the average collector.

Her coins may be said to form five classes:



Sterling Bawbee



Testoon—

I. Those struck before her marriage with the Dauphin. Of this period numerous specimens of great variety exist. They are placks and half-placks (small coppers); pennies in billon; testoons (3 shillings) and half-testoons in silver.

II. Those struck during her marriage with the Dauphin, on which his name appears conjointly with hers, are of the same denominations as above, with the addition of hard-heads, a billon coin of small value.

III. Those of her first widowhood, exhibiting her portraits, are the rarest of the series. They consisted of testoons and half-testoons.

IV. Those struck during her marriage with Henry Darnley are of different size and larger denominations than any previ-



Testoon—Mary and Francis

ously struck in Scotland. The ryals (30 shillings Scotch) two-thirds, and one-third ryals all have the name Henric added to hers.



Two-Thirds Ryal

V. The last class includes those coins, consisting of two-third and one-third ryals coined between the period of the murder of Darnley and the end of the year 1567, when her reign terminated by the elevation of her son, James VI to the throne of Scotland. These coins are similar to those of class IV, with the omission of Henry's name.

In gold, ecus, lions, half-lions, ryals and half-ryals, were at different times coined.

All of Mary's coins were struck in Scotland. The period of her reign to which they belong can easily be recognized by the date.

New Issues of Coins

By HOWLAND WOOD

Prince Eugene of Savoy

THE Austrian Government has recently issued another personal commemorative 2 schilling piece, the ninth of the series which started in 1928 and continued yearly to the present day. Consequently we have in these a most attractive set of souvenir coins.

The present piece commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of the death of Prince Eugene of Savoy is one of the most historical of the series. The others in the order of their issue are as follows:—Franz Schubert, Dr. T. Billroth, Walter Von der Vogelweide, Mozart, Joseph Haydn, Dr. Ignatz Seipel, Chancellor Dollfuss and Mayor Carl Lueger. All but the Vogelweide show portraits.



The coin shows a bold portrait of Eugene to left bewigged and cuirassed; around PRINCE EUGEN VON SAVOYEN 1663-1736-1936. Under the bust the artist's name GRIENAUER. The reverse shows the double-headed Austrian eagle bearing the Austrian shield, the same as on the two previous commemorative pieces. Eugene's portrait has recently appeared on one of the Austrian semi-postal stamps.

Prince Eugene, one of the world's greatest generals, had the distinction of defying the great Louis XIV of France.

He was born in Paris in 1663, the fifth son of Prince Eugene Maurice of Savoy-Carignano, Count of Soissons and of Olympia Mancini, niece of Cardinal Mazarin. When a young man he applied to Louis XIV for a commission in the army and was refused as his mother had fallen into disgrace at court. Quitting France in disgust he was received by the Emperor Leopold I of Austria and promptly given a commission. From then on he was continually campaigning, carrying on important diplomatic missions, or governing various provinces, almost to the time of his death over fifty years later. His first taste of warfare was against the Turks, against whom he won many important victories at varying times during his career. He rose rapidly, now in Italy, then on the Rhine, again in Italy, fighting the French. It was about this time that Louis XIV offered him the baton of a marshal of France and the government of Champagne. These offers Eugene promptly rejected. Then in Hungary against the Turks, then back again in Italy against the French. In 1704 he was in Bavaria campaigning with the British under Marlborough, forming one of the most remarkable military friendships in history. Again we hear of him in Italy, in Holland, and then with Marlborough in Flanders, and later on again fighting the Turks, ending up with the capture of Belgrade. Now governor of the Austrian Netherlands, next Vicar-General of Italy where for a short time he was able to devote himself to peaceful occupations and the arts. Shortly he was back on the Rhine, his last campaign. Six months later he passed away in Vienna.

Numismatic Botany

By JEAN B. CAMMANN

II

Selinunte and the Selinon

EARLY in the sixth century B.C. a line of Greek settlements, Gela, Akragas, Selinunte, were established along the Southern coast of Sicily, like a row of fortresses confronting a common foe—Carthage, on the opposite shore of Africa. The waters of the Mediterranean were their protection, and at the same time a menace as a means of access by an invading fleet. At Akragas, the city—partly old, now modernized somewhat in places, is still standing on

the sparkling sea towards the distant enemy's land. All so unchanged in 2500 years! Akragas found her coin types in the familiar inhabitants of the sea coast, and her crabs and sea eagles are as inevitable on her coins and almost as well known as the owl of Athene on the currency of Athens. (No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.).

Sicily is a fair country, filled with flowers and fruit, but a more deadly enemy than Carthage, because longer-lived, lurks among the mountain-passes



a steep bluff of rock, a natural fort. Below, on the curving plain, three beautiful temples crown a long, low hill, and from a most lovely garden filled with rare trees and borders of violets and freesia, there is an unbroken view across

and creeps down to the sunny shores, silently claiming many victims. For the rivers which water the fertile soil spread out into marshes along the coast, the mud breeds the mosquito, and malaria ensues as a curse on the land. Some

distance to the westward of Akragas stood the city and vast temples of Selinunte, the most Southern of Greek settlements in Sicily. The temples were truly colossal, and apparently roused the jealousy of Poseidon, the Earth Shaker, for a great earthquake has shattered them, and laid the giant columns in disordered rows—as a tired child might throw down his toy blocks and leave them at bed time. Selinunte stood at the junction of two rivers, Hypsas and Selinos, and in the surrounding marsh land there grew—and still may be found—an abundance of wild parsley, the selinon, from which the river and the city alike were named. The parsley was a favorite plant with the Greeks; its graceful, feathery, triple leaves were woven into chaplets for prizes at the Isthmian and Nemean Games. An early Greek "flower song", sung by girls with a leader, runs as follows: "Where are my roses? Where are my violets? Where is my beautiful parsley?" "Here are your roses, here your violets, and here your beautiful parsley!"

Another, less pleasant, associated with the selinon was the custom of hanging it in garlands on the tombstones, and hence the saying that a person was "ready for his parsley", implied a serious condition of health.

Selinunte, having the parsley as its namesake, naturally adopted it as a coin type, and the earliest pieces (480-466 B.C.) reproduce the leaf upon the obverse (No. 7). The reverse has a characteristic incuse punch, copied from Aegina; six or eight irregularly sized triangles form the punch mark, but on the coins of Selinunte the dividing lines appear to pass straight from one side or corner of the incuse square to the opposite point, like the needles laid in a star design (No. 8).

Plutarch in his "Oracles of the Pythia" tells how Selinunte dedicated a golden leaf of selinon in the temple of the Delphian Apollo. (Note: compare this offering with Metapontum's similar gift

of a golden barley spray, their chief product and coin type). Apollo soon begins to claim a place upon the coin dies, and here the rivers and marshes also enter to play their part. About 466 B.C. a terrible pestilence broke out in Selinunte, and prayers and sacrifices were made to Apollo, the Deliverer from all illness. The women offered their plea to Apollo's sister Goddess, Artemis, for she is the helper and liberator of "all who labor with child", and the plague fell with double suffering upon such as these. Freedom from the pestilence was obtained and the story is shown on the coins of the period, but history also relates that the people turned for aid to the great scientist Empedocles. He realized the unhealthy site of the city, turned the course of the two rivers into a single bed and drained the poisonous swamps. Alas for human gratitude! His feat is not commemorated on the coins, the god and goddess receive all the credit from the local numismatists. On the fine tetradrachms, the obverse gives a picture of Apollo and Artemis riding in a triumphal chariot, the goddess wielding the reins while her brother shoots his victorious arrows of destruction against the retreating—but invisible—spirit of disease (No. 9. No. 10). The reverse die shows an elaborate scene of sacrifice and burnt offering; the river god stands by an altar burning incense on a patera, a cock is perched on the altar ready to be offered and a bull behind the god typifies a rushing river—the usual symbol for this on Greek coins. The selinon leaf has not been banished from the design, it is delicately drawn on a small scale to ornament the background. Sometimes a long legged marsh bird is a further addition, stalking off in offended dignity to find a new and damp abode.

Illustrations

1. 2. 3.—Coll. E. T. Newell.
All others—Coll. J.B.C.

Random Notes From U. S. Mint Reports

By FRANKLIN PERRY

IN the mint report of 1884 we get some of the details of the Hawaiian coinage, the only coins issued for these islands since the privately struck copper cents of 1847. The new issue was struck at the Philadelphia Mint and consisted of 500,000 dollars, 700,000 half-dollars, 500,000 quarters and 250,000 dimes, making one million dollars worth in all. The striking began on Nov. 17, 1883 and was concluded in June 1884. The pieces all bear the date of 1883. The first specifications called for a one-eighth dollar or 12½ cents which was subsequently changed to a dime. The proof sets included this 12½ cent piece.

The medal department still did a good business selling nearly 4000 medals and over 4000 proof sets, 36 sets being of gold. Only 40 twenty-dollar gold pieces were made in 1883 in Philadelphia and all of these must have been proofs.

To show that striking silver coins is a paying proposition the net profits derived from coins struck in this metal alone from July 1, 1878 to June 30, 1884 was \$20,845,142.54, on a little less than \$200,000,000 worth struck. This was at a time when silver of standard fineness cost not less than a dollar an

ounce. During this period the mints had been busy making silver dollars and had coined about 180,000,000 during these seven years. Over half of these were held for payment of silver certificates, a quarter more also were held in the Treasury and about 40 million were in circulation.

Of the estimated coinage of the world for 1883 a little over \$100,000,000 was in gold and about \$114,000,000 in silver. The United States coined nearly one-fourth of the silver and Mexico and India two-fifths.

Of the amount of gold coined the United States still stood first, minting over \$29,000,000 and Germany second with over \$21,000,000.

For several years the Mint Reports had been giving tables of paper money and specie in circulation in the various countries of the world. France led with \$42.55 per person, followed closely by Cuba, then the Cape of Good Hope, Belgium and the Netherlands. We stood sixth with \$24.16 followed closely by the Argentine and Great Britain. At the bottom of the list was Ceylon with 38 cents and 10 cents for Luzon in the Philippines. China was not included.

Domestic Coinage Executed, by Mints, During the Month of August, 1936

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half Dollars—regular	\$1,075,228.00	\$470,000.00	
Half Dollars—commemorative:			
Long Island Tercentenary	50,026.50		
York County, Maine	12,507.50		
Quarter Dollars	540,075.75		
Dimes	879,050.30		
MINOR			
Five-Cent Nickels	899,015.00	125,000.00	\$217,000.00
One-Cent Bronze	211,563.00	2,000.00	21,000.00

Early Store Cards of the United States

By WAYTE RAYMOND

MASSACHUSETTS

Attleboro



1 H. M. & E. I. Richards. Jewelry. Figure of Lafayette. Copper. Low 83.

5 Farnsworth, Phipps & Co. Dry Goods. Copper.



2 H. M. & E. I. Richards. R Planing machine. Copper. Low 164.

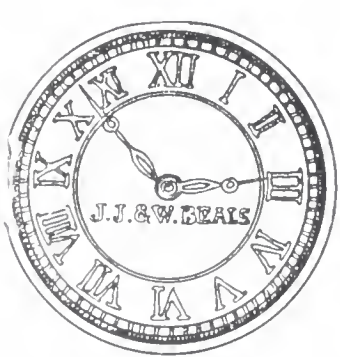
6 John H. Low & Co. Watches and Jewelry. Brass. Very rare.



3 S. B. Schenck. Planing machine. Copper. Low 84.

7 Mahony's. Wholesale Clothing Warehouse. Brass.

Boston



4 J. J. & W. Beals. Clock Establishment. Brass.



8 Wm. H. Milton & Co. Merchant Tailors. Copper.



9 Wm. H. Milton & Co. Merchant Tailors. Copper.



14 Roxbury Coaches. New Line 1837. Feuchtwanger metal.



10 Peck & Burnham. Dry Goods. Copper.



15 William Rutter. Rags, Junk, etc. Copper.



11 Peck & Burnham. R Planing machine. Copper.



16 Alfred Willard. Brushes, Perfumery, etc. Copper.



12 Horace Porter & Co. Watches and Jewelry. Brass.



Lowell



13 Rueter & Alley. Highland Spring Brewery. Brass. Very rare.



17 S. L. Wilkins. Boots and Shoes. R Lafayette. Copper. Low 86.



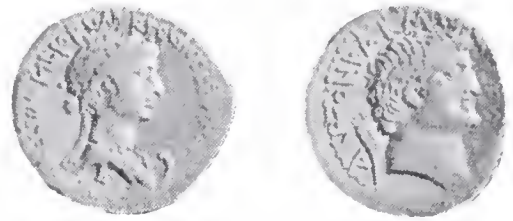
Continued on Page 149

A Coin of Mark Antony and Cleopatra

By JOHN R. McMULLEN

THE collector who asserts his opinion as to the most interesting coin ever struck, places himself in a position that demands a definite explanation of his viewpoint. Interest that is associated with a coin may be of a varied nature. From a personal viewpoint there is the attachment due to sentiment, superstition or amount of investment. The coin that I have chosen does not mean that it is of more interest to you than the \$5 gold piece Uncle Herbert gave you on your tenth birthday, your lucky pocket-piece that contributed so much to your material welfare, or the rare date that is included in one of your series of conventional coins. This coin seems to me to be above the bias caused by possession.

There are many age-old stories that are as popular and refreshing today as they were in the remote past. Such stories seem to possess certain qualifications that defy the everchanging tastes of mankind. The story of Mark Antony's romance with Cleopatra has the necessary qualifications to rate number one place among all the great romances. It was by no means an ideal affair. Both Antony and Cleopatra ought to have known that no good would come of philandering up and down the Nile. They were no longer young. Antony was 49, Cleopatra about 30. Yet their romance has been a legend that is alive today as it was twenty centuries ago. Few of those who know the story so well are aware that Antony struck a coin in honor of Cleopatra. And this coin is to me the most interesting piece of money in existence. The coin, which is a silver denarius, shows on one side the portrait of Cleopatra



with the inscription CLEO. (PATRAE REGINAE) REGVM FILIORVM REGVM. This is literally translated as "Queen of Kings, the Sons of Kings."

On the other side is shown Mark Antony and the legend, ANTONI. (A) RMEN (IA). DEVICTA. This legend would naturally cause one to suppose that Mark Antony was the "Conqueror of the Armenians"; but as a matter of fact he was far from a conquering hero at the time the coin was struck. But then Antony had been in the habit of sending to Rome announcements of imaginary successes on foreign battle fields, and it is not surprising that he should record one on a coin.

In the year 36 B.C., Mark Antony accompanied by his ally Artavasdes, King of Armenia, set out to conquer the Parthian Phraates. But, after the destruction of the Roman siege-train under Oppius Statianus, Artavasdes deserted the Roman cause and returned to Armenia with his troops. As the king was thus in some measure responsible for the subsequent disasters to the Roman forces, Antony determined to have his revenge. In the spring of B.C. 34 he invaded Armenia, obtained possession of the person of Artavasdes by treachery, and carried him off to figure in the triumph which was celebrated at Alexandria. The recognition of the eastern capital as a place where an emperor could triumph as well as in Rome earned for Antony no small un-

popularity. At the same time he proclaimed Cleopatra Queen of Egypt, Cyprus, Libya, and Coele-Syria. Her sons received the title of King of Kings, Armenia with other kingdoms being assigned to Alexander, while Cleopatra herself was hailed as "Queen of Kings."



To a clear thinking, unhampered historian the whole affair would have been recorded as more or less of a farce. But the historians of that time, out of courtesy and discreetness, proclaimed the curious happenings as a remarkable victory. Another coin that is little known to collectors is a bronze that was issued

in Egypt. It bears no portraits but on one side shows in three lines the name of Mark Antony and on the other the name of Cleopatra. It is an exceedingly rare coin and seldom comes up for sale.

Mint Director Counterfeiter

(New York Sun, Sept. 25th)

BELGRADE (U. P.)—Milivoi Boskovic, former director of the Yugoslav State Mint, has been sentenced to fourteen years hard labor for operating a private mint in his own home. Boskovic confessed that not only did he direct the State Mint, but that he used the official stamps to mint coins in his own home. Altogether he minted 800,000 dinars (\$20,000).

Commemorative Half Dollars

Albany Dongan Charter Half Dollar. Write W. L. Gillespie, Chairman. 60 State Street, Albany, New York. Price \$2.00 each.

Elgin Centennial Half Dollar. Write L. W. Hoffecker, P.O. Box 75, El Paso, Texas. Price \$1.00 plus postage and insurance.

New Rochelle, Half Dollar. Write P. M. Skipton, Box 202, New Rochelle, New York.

Roanoke Island, Half Dollar. Write Roanoke Memorial Association, Manteo, North Carolina.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Half Dollar. Write Paul L. Roy, Executive-Secretary, Hotel Gettysburg, Gettysburg, Pa.

Columbia, Half Dollar. Write James H. Hammond, Chairman, Sesqui-Centennial, Columbia, South Carolina.

Delaware, Half Dollar. Write George H. Ryden, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware.

Mr. John V. Horner who was in charge of the distribution of the Lynchburg half dollars, has asked us to announce that the issue of 20,000 is entirely sold out.

The Travels of Hadrian

By STUART MOSHER

Publius Aelius Hadrianus was ruler of the Roman Empire from A.D. 117-138. The more familiar name, Hadrian, by which he was known to historians and numismatists, is mentioned consistently throughout literature. Many volumes, both interesting and otherwise, have been devoted to this particular man. Numerous writers have spent their lives in an effort to prove that Hadrian was an irresponsible degenerate of the foulest nature. Other writers consider him as an isolated genius whose brilliance and foresightedness surpass and quite excuse any possible human frailties.

Even assuming it is true that Hadrian possessed an uncontrolled passion for the youth Antinous, that he reduced the land of the troublesome Jews to a mere wilderness, and caused to be put to death a few of the more brilliant men of his period, he was without doubt one of the most capable emperors who ever occupied the throne.

The coin collector, providing he is without repressions, and interested in coins from a cultural and historical viewpoint, will find those issued by Hadrian of much interest.

The reign of Hadrian forms an epoch in the history of Roman jurisprudence. During his reign the administration of the postal service throughout the empire was taken over by the state, and municipal officials were relieved from the burden of maintaining the imperial posts. New towns were founded and old ones restored; new streets were laid out, and aqueducts, temples and magnificent buildings constructed.

During the years from 120 to 134 Hadrian spent much of his time visiting the provinces of the Empire. He was the first of the rulers to regard his Empire from any but a purely Roman point of view. His provincial birth, his natural

curiosity, his far-sighted ability, combined to give him a wide outlook. His journeys permitted him to learn the needs of his subjects, to win their confidence, and to settle their difficulties in an amiable manner.

In many of his tours Hadrian appears to have followed no fixed plan of travel. Occasionally some pending crisis or local disturbance would seem to justify his presence. His restless curiosity to see the world must also have played a strong part in motivating his journeys. Having a strong liking for art and science he was attracted to Athens and Egypt where he spent much time.

The numismatic record of Hadrian's travels affords a study that is unsurpassed in interest and scope. It is generally agreed that most of the coins pertaining to his travels are of a commemorative nature rather than an exact contemporary record. It has been proven quite conclusively that most of them were struck after the year 132 A.D. These coins are divided usually into four main groups. The first type merely gives the name of the province, accompanied with appropriate symbols. The second is the **Adventus** type. Here the Emperor, dressed in a toga, is always standing, his right hand extended towards the figure symbolizing the province, who pours a libation from a patera on to a small altar placed between the figures. Near the altar is an animal intended for sacrifice. The third is the



Restitutor type. The Emperor stands and with his right hand raises the figure symbolizing the Province who kneels on

one knee before him. The fourth is the **Exercitus** type. The Emperor is on horse-back, and with his right hand uplifted, addresses three foot soldiers, two of whom carry military standards and the third a legionary eagle.

These types will be found repeated in connection with the various countries visited by Hadrian although in most cases all four types are not known to exist. The arrangement of the following coins is in keeping with the accepted chronology of Hadrian's travels. Almost all of them in either bronze or silver are within the reach of the average collector.



In the latter part of the year 120 Hadrian commenced his journeys, travelling northwards to Gaul, then through Raetia and Noricum to Germania. Returning to Gaul, he crossed the channel to Britain in the following year. Here he built the famous wall extending from Solway to the Tyne which can be seen to this day and is known as Hadrian's Wall.

In 122 Hadrian crossed to Gaul and travelled southwards to Nismes, where he built the great amphitheatre and other public buildings. Before returning to Rome he visited Spain and at Tar-raco built the temple of Augustus.



Hadrian spent the winter of 123 in Athens. Here he erected numerous public buildings for the benefit of the people and spent considerable time studying art, science, and religion.



Leaving Athens he paid a brief visit to Sicily where he received a warm welcome. The same year we find Hadrian at Carthage. He is said to have conferred numerous benefits on the African province. When he arrived in Africa the land had been suffering from a five years' drought and as a heavy rain-fall occurred at the time of his arrival the people believed him to be responsible for the relief.



During the next few years Hadrian visited Athens, Antioch and Alexandria. While in Egypt during the year 130, Antinous, the idolized favorite of Hadrian, was mysteriously drowned in the Nile. The exact circumstances will probably never be known (though it is usually attributed to suicide), but ever afterwards in the gloomy solitude of his declining years Hadrian appeared obsessed with a morbid veneration for the beautiful youth.



During the years 131 and 132 Hadrian visited Thrace, Macedonia, and Athens. Because of trouble in Judaea he journeyed to Syria, where his presence however, proved unavailing to suppress the Jewish insurgents. He visited Athens once again, but apparently tired of travel returned to Rome. The remainder of his life was spent principally in his luxurious villa near Tivoli.

United States Commemorative Coins

(CONTINUED)

The Illinois Centennial Half Dollar



Half-Dollar, 1918. Obverse, at top, around border, CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS. Bust of Lincoln to the right; in horizontal lines in left field, IN GOD WE TRUST. Below, in right field, LIBERTY, below bust 1918. Reverse, at top, around border, UNITED. STATES. OF. AMERICA. Below, HALF DOLLAR. Eagle facing left standing partly on shield of the United States and on a rock. In eagle's beak a ribbon inscribed with STATE SOVEREIGNTY NATIONAL UNION. In right field, E. PLURIBUS UNUM above a rising sun. At base of shield, an olive branch. Edge reeded. Size 19. Obverse model by George T. Morgan; reverse by John R. Sinnock. 100,058 Coined. None melted.

The Illinois commemorative half dollar was issued in connection with the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of that state to the Union.

Illinois is the French form of Illiniwek, the name of a confederacy of Algonquin tribes. The first exploration by Europeans was that of the French about the middle of the seventeenth century. Towards the close of the century we find French trading posts, Jesuit missions and permanent settlements scattered through a considerable portion of the country.

By the treaty of Paris in 1763, France ceded to Great Britain her claims to the country between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, but on account of the resistance of Pontiac, a chief of the Ottawas who drew into conspiracy most of the tribes between the Ottawa river and the lower Mississippi, the English were not able to take possession of the country until 1765, when the French flag was finally lowered at Fort Chartres. The policy of the British government was not favorable to the economic development of the newly acquired country, since it was feared that its prosperity might react against trade and industry in Great Britain. But in 1769 and the succeeding years of English control, this policy was relaxed, and immigration from the seaboard colonies, especially from Virginia, began.

Illinois was admitted to the Union December 3, 1818, the boundary at that time being changed so as to include the port of Chicago. The reason given for this change was that if the Mississippi and Ohio rivers were the only outlets of Illinois trade, the interests of the state would become identified with those of the southern states, but if an outlet by Lake Michigan were provided, closer relations would be established with the northern and middle states, and so "additional security for the perpetuity of the union would be afforded."

Maine Centennial Half Dollar



Half Dollar, 1920. Obverse: Arms of the State of Maine; a pine tree with a moose at the base, on shield supported by two figures representing agriculture and commerce; above a star and DIRIGO on scroll; below the shield, MAINE on scroll; at top, around border, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; below, HALF DOLLAR. Reverse: Within a wreath of pine needles and cones MAINE CENTENNIAL 1820-1920; above, E PLURIBUS UNUM and LIBERTY, below, IN GOD WE TRUST. Edge, reeded. Size 19. Modeled by Anthony de Francisci.

Number coined, 50,028. All were issued.

In 1820, the State of Maine was admitted to the Union. During the previous two centuries, Maine played an important part in the growth of the nation. In the 16th century various explorers visited its coast, but it was not until about 1623 that the first permanent English settlement was established. One of the early and influential leaders was Sir Ferdinand Gorges of England. The Council of New England granted Gorges and John Mason the territory between the Merrimac and the Kennebec rivers for 60 miles inland under the name of

the Province of Maine. In 1629, they divided their possessions, Gorges taking the portion between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec.

Numerous grants of land in this vicinity followed within a few years, and in the meantime, permanent settlements at York, Sacco, Biddeford, Port Elizabeth, Falmouth (now Portland) and Scarborough were established in rapid succession. The Council of New England surrendered its charter in 1635.

Between 1652 and 1658, Maine was gradually annexed to Massachusetts. This caused considerable dissatisfaction among the Maine citizens. In 1664, Ferdinando Gorges, a grandson of the original proprietor, brought before Parliament his claim to Maine, and that body decided in his favor. But Massachusetts successfully resisted until 1677, when the king in council upheld the decision of the Colonial parliament.

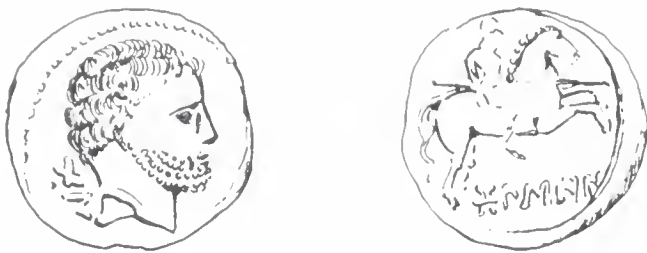
Gorges then relinquished his claim for the paltry sum of \$7,250 and Massachusetts held the province as a proprietor until 1691. Then, by the new Massachusetts charter, Maine was extended to the Saint Croix River and was made an integral part of Massachusetts.

Maine was in general, well governed as a part of Massachusetts, but a geographical separation, a desire to be rid of the burden of a large state debt, and a difference of economic interests as well as politics, created a desire for an independent commonwealth.

In 1819 public opinion was sufficiently strong to ratify the decision and Maine became a separate state. It then applied for admission to the Union and by an act of Congress on March 3rd, 1820, was admitted as a free state.

Famous Coin Denominations

DENARIUS OSCENSIS. A coin of the weight of a Roman Denarius but bearing as types: obverse, a youthful or bearded male head; reverse, a horseman, was issued in the second and first centuries B.C. from various mints in Spain to facilitate exchange between the local population and the Romans.



This coin is spoken of as "Argentum Oscense" and "Oscenses" by Livy (xxxiv, 10; 46; xl, 43). The name is derived from the city of Osca (the modern Huesca) in Tarraconensis which was the capital of Sertorius and, owing to the proximity of large silver mines, was the principal place of issue of this coinage.



DENGA. Also called Tenga and Denuschka. A Russian word meaning money in general. The term was first applied to silver coins struck by the Dukes of Moskow and Kiev, as early as the second half of the fourteenth century, and subsequently by the free cities of Novgorod and Pskof. The Dengi were intended for circulation among the Tartars, and the style and denomination of the Tartar money was naturally adopted. Their form is generally ob-

long and irregular, but nearly circular specimens have been found. In numerous instances they bear a portrait of the ruler or the same personage on horseback. They were divided into half Denga pieces and Poluschkas ("q.v.").

The later issues are of billon and copper and the value of the Denga degenerated to that of half a Kopeck. These were issued as late as the first half of the eighteenth century. A copper Para or three Dengi piece was struck by Catherine II of Russia in 1771 and 1772 for circulation in Moldavia and Wallachia.



DENIER. A silver and billon coin, corresponding to the Penny, and current throughout Western Europe from the time of the Merovingian Dynasty.

The name is derived from the Denarius, which it resembled in size and fabric; and the Danaro, Dinero, Dinar, and Dinheiro, are modifications of the same coin, employed according to the country or territory where this type was in circulation.

Its value fluctuated; under Charlemagne's reforms of the monetary system 240 Deniers were ordered to be struck from one pound of fine silver, and the Denier was valued at one twelfth of the Solidus. When the Gros Tournois and later the Gros Parisis appeared, the same ratio of twelve to one was retained for the Denier, and it was styled Denier Tournois or Denier Parisis according to the place of mintage. In

the reign of Louis XVI the base silver Denier was worth only one eighth or one tenth as much as the fine silver one of Charlemagne.

Last of all the Denier was struck in copper and its value diminished still more. Frederick the Great issued it in this metal for Upper Silesia in 1746; the copper Denier of France was equal to four Liards, or the twelfth part of the Sol or Sou.



DIDRACHM, or DIDRACHMON. A Greek silver coin of the value of two Drachms ("q.v."). It was copied from the silver Stater of the Persians, and is consequently frequently referred to by

this name, though as a monetary unit it was soon replaced by the Drachm. The Didrachm was extensively struck in Corinth and its colonies ("see" Stater, Poloi) and also in the cities of Sicily and lower Italy.



DIME. A silver coin of the United States, the tenth part of a Dollar. This coin, and its corresponding half, were authorized by Act of Congress, April 2, 1792. The half Dime was first coined in 1794 and discontinued in 1873. The Dime was struck in 1796 and is still coined. "See" Disme.

The name is probably derived from the French, "dixième".

EARLY STORE CARDS OF THE UNITED STATES

Continued from Page 141

New Bedford



18 Francis L. Brigham. Dry Goods. Long Low building "Cheapside" Single border of dots. Copper Low 73.

19 Francis L. Brigham. Double border of dots. Copper. Low 72.

Taunton



20 John J. Adams. Brush manufacturer. Copper.



21 Crocker Bros. Zinc and copper nails. Copper or zinc.

LIST OF COINS FOR SALE

Every piece is guaranteed genuine.

In many instances we have only one specimen of the coins or notes in this list and cannot guarantee to supply others at the same price.

Terms: Net cash in advance. Please make all remittances payable to Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Orders for less than \$5.00 must add postage and registration. Any items found unsatisfactory may be returned within three days.

In order to save space the following abbreviations are some times used—G. = Good; V. G. = Very good; F. = Fine; V. F. = Very fine; E. F. = Extremely fine; Unc. = Uncirculated.

Address all orders or inquiries to

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

Coin Department

1 West 47th Street

New York, N. Y.

SILVER MINT MARKS

QUARTER DOLLARS			1929	Uncirculated	.75
New Orleans Mint			1934	Uncirculated ..	.75
1892	Uncirculated	\$2.50	DIMES		
1893	Uncirculated	2.50	New Orleans Mint		
1894	Uncirculated ..	3.00	1838	Uncirculated	8.50
1897	Uncirculated	3.00	1891	Uncirculated	1.50
1898	Uncirculated	2.50	1892	Uncirculated	1.50
1899	Uncirculated	3.00	1893	Uncirculated	2.00
1900	Uncirculated	2.50	1894, 95, 96	Uncirculated. each	2.00
1906	Uncirculated	1.50	1897, 98, 99, 1900	Unc..... each	2.00
1907	Uncirculated	1.50	1905, 1906, 1907	Unc. each	1.50
1908	Uncirculated	2.00	1908	Uncirculated	1.00
1909	Uncirculated	2.00	1909	Uncirculated	1.50
San Francisco Mint			San Francisco Mint		
1888, 1891	Uncirculated .. each	1.00	1895	Uncirculated	1.75
1892	Uncirculated	3.00	1905	Uncirculated	1.25
1894	Uncirculated ..	3.00	1906	Uncirculated	1.25
1896	Uncirculated	2.50	1907	Uncirculated	1.25
1897	Uncirculated ..	2.50	1908	Uncirculated ..	1.25
1898	Uncirculated	2.50	1909	Uncirculated	1.25
1900	Uncirculated	2.50	1910	Uncirculated	1.25
1902	Uncirculated	2.00	1916	Uncirculated	1.50
1908	Uncirculated	1.50	1916	New type—Uncirculated	.50
1930	Uncirculated	.75	1917	Uncirculated	.75
Denver Mint			1935	Uncirculated	.25
1906	Uncirculated	2.00	Denver Mint		
1907	Uncirculated	2.50	1906	Uncirculated	1.00
1908	Uncirculated	2.00	1908	Uncirculated	1.00
1909	Uncirculated	2.00	1909	Uncirculated	1.00
1910	Uncirculated	2.00	1910	Uncirculated	1.00
1913, 1914	Uncirculated each	2.00	1914	Uncirculated	1.00
1915	Uncirculated	1.50	1917	Uncirculated	.75
1916	Uncirculated	2.00	1918	Uncirculated	.75
			1934	Uncirculated	.35

UNITED STATES COPPER COINS

LARGE CENTS

1793	Wreath type. Crosby 9-G.	
	Very fine	35.00
1793	Liberty cap. Very good	35.00
1794	Very good	2.50
1794	Fine	5.00
1795	Lettered edge. About fine...	6.00
1795	Plain edge. ONE CENT	
	high. About fine	4.00
1795	Plain edge. ONE CENT	
	centered	3.50
1796	Liberty cap. Very good	5.00
1796	Bust type. About fine	7.50
1796	LIBERTY. Good	3.50
1797	Very fine. 6.50. Fine	4.00
1798	Reverse of 1796. Fine	10.00
1798	Break over RTY. Fine	2.50
1798	Small date. Fine	2.50
1798	Large date. Die-break to	
	eye. Fine	3.00
1800	About fine	3.50
1800	Very good	2.50
1801	About fine	5.00
1801	1/100 over 1/000. V. good	4.50
1802	Very fine	3.50
1802	Fine	2.00
1802	Stemless wreath. V. good	1.50
1803	Large fraction. Fine	2.00
1803	Small fraction. V. fine	3.00
1803	Small fraction. Fine	2.00
1803	Break over STA. Fine	2.50
1803	Stemless wreath. Fine	4.00
1803	1/100 over 1/000. V. good	3.00
1805	Blunt I. Very fine	6.00
1805	Blunt I. Fine	3.50
1806	Fine	7.50
1807	Large fraction. Fine	3.50
1807	Large fraction. V.G.	2.50
1808	Very fine	7.50
1808	Very good	2.50
1808	12 stars. Fine	5.00
1809	Fine	7.50
1810	Fine	2.00
1811	Very fine	12.50
1812	Large date. Very fine	2.50
1812	Large date. Fine	1.50
1813	Very fine	5.00
1817	Wide date. Uncirculated	2.00
1817	Compact date. Extra fine	2.50
1817	Very fine	1.00
1818	Uncirculated	3.50
1818	Extra fine	2.50
1818	Broken obv. die. Unc.	2.00
1818	Stars close to date. V. fine	3.50
1819	Small date. Very fine	1.00
1819	Stars close to date. V. fine	2.50
1820	Broken obv. die. Unc.	2.50
1821	Wide date. Extra fine	25.00
1821	Wide date. Very fine	10.00
1827	Very fine	2.00
1829	Large letters. Extra fine	5.00
1830	Large letters. Uncirculated	5.00
1830	Large letters. Very fine	2.50

1831	Large letters. Very fine	1.50
1831	Die broken thro stars. V. F.	2.00
1834	Small date and letters, large	
	stars. Uncirculated	5.00
1836	Extra fine	3.00
1837	Plain hair cord, large let-	
	ters. Unc. part red	3.50
1837	Same variety. EF. 1.50. V.F.	1.00
1838	Extra fine	1.25
1839	Head of 38. Very fine	1.50
1840	Large date. Very fine	1.25
1841	Very fine	1.50
1842	Large date. Extra fine	1.50
1843	Type of 42. Very fine	1.50
1845	Uncirculated part red	3.50
1845	Uncirculated	2.50
1846	Small date. Extra fine	1.50
1846	Small date. Very fine	1.00
1848	Uncirculated part red	2.50
1848	Extra fine	1.50
1849	Uncirculated superb border	3.50
1850	Uncirculated part red	1.50
1850	Very fine50
1851	Uncirculated	1.50
1852	Uncirculated	1.50
1852	Extra fine 1.00. Very fine50
1853	Uncirculated, red	2.00
1853	Uncirculated	1.50
1854	Uncirculated	1.50
1854	Extra fine 1.00. Very fine50
1855	Slanting 5's. Uncirculated	2.00
1855	Flaw on ear. Uncirculated	2.50
1857	Large date. Very fine	1.50

HALF CENTS

1795	Lettered edge. About fine	6.00
1800	Fine	2.00
1802	Very good	7.50
1803	Very fine	2.50
1804	Stemless, plain 4. E. fine	2.00
1804	Same variety. Very fine	1.50
1804	Stems. Crosslet 4. Fine	1.00
1804	Spike on chin. Fine	1.00
1805	Small 5. Very fine	2.50
1805	Large 5. Very fine	2.50
1806	Large 6. Uncirculated	2.50
1806	Large 6. Very fine	1.50
1806	Stemless. Small 6. Very fine	1.50
1808	Uncirculated	5.00
1811	Very good	5.00
1826	Uncirculated	2.50
1828	Uncirculated, superb red	3.50
1828	Uncirculated	1.50
1828	12 stars. Very fine	2.00
1829	Uncirculated	1.25
1832	Uncirculated	1.00
1833	Uncirculated	1.25
1834	Uncirculated	1.00
1835	Very fine50
1849	Very fine	1.00
1851	Uncirculated	1.00
1855	Uncirculated	1.00
1856	Uncirculated	1.00
1857	Uncirculated	1.50

COMMEMORATIVE COINS

Prices Revised to October, 1936

The great demand for United States Commemorative Coins has made it impossible for us to maintain the prices quoted in the Standard Catalogue or Price List. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to publish a monthly list of our current prices; also our offers for such coins as are needed for our stock. We have adopted the terms of "Bid" and "Asked" as a convenient mode of expression. Prices are subject to change without notice. Postage extra in all cases. We will pay the "Bid" price for any reasonable number of coins sent us. Collectors having large amounts of any Commemorative Coin should write stating quantity before sending. All quotations are for uncirculated coins. This list cancels all previous ones.

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
1. 1892 Half Dollar. Columbus.....		1.50	37. 1935 Half Dollar. San Diego		2.00
2. 1893 Half Dollar. Columbus.....		1.00	38. 1935 Half Dollar. Spanish Trail	4.50	7.00
3. 1893 Quarter Dol. Isabella.....	2.00	3.00	39. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone.		
4. 1900 Dollar. Lafayette.....	3.00	5.00	With small 1934 date..	2.00	3.00
5. 1915 Half Dol. Pan. Pacific.....	13.50	20.00	39a. 1935 Half Dollar. Same D		
6. 1918 Half Dollar. Lincoln.....		1.50	39b. 1935 Half Dollar. Same S		
7. 1920 Half Dollar. Maine	3.00	5.00	Sold only by the pair	40.00	
8. 1920 Half Dollar. Pilgrim.....		1.75	40. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas.....		
9. 1921 Half Dollar. Pilgrim	4.50	7.00	40a. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas D.....		
10. 1921 Half Dollar. Missouri	15.00	25.00	40b. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas S.....		
11. 1921 Half Dollar. Missouri.2*4	15.00	25.00	Sold only in sets of three.....	5.50	9.00
12. 1921 Half Dollar. Alabama	4.00	7.00	41. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas.....		
13. 1921 Half Dollar. Alabama.2x2	12.00	17.50	41a. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas D...		
14. 1922 Half Dollar. Grant		3.00	41b. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas S...		
15. 1922 Half Dollar. Grant*	35.00	60.00	Sold only in sets of three.....	4.00	7.50
16. 1923 Half Dollar. Monroe	1.25	2.00	42. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Island		
17. 1924 Half Dollar. Huguenot	1.75	3.00	42a. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Is. D		
18. 1925 Half Dollar. Lexington.....	1.25	2.00	42b. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Is. S		
19. 1925 Half Dollar. Stone Mt.....		1.00	Sold only in sets of three.....	5.50	9.00
20. 1925 Half Dollar. California	1.75	3.00	43. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone		2.00
21. 1925 Half Dollar. Vancouver ...	6.50	10.00	43a. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone D.....		
22. 1926 Half Dollar. Sesqui.....		1.75	43b. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone S.....		
23. 1926 Half Dollar. Oregon.....		2.00	Sold by the pair only		11.00
24. 1926 Half Dollar. Oregon S.....		2.00	44. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas.....		
25. 1927 Half Dollar. Vermont	2.00	3.50	44a. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas D.....		
26. 1928 Half Dollar. Hawaii	10.00	15.00	44b. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas S.....		
27. 1928 Half Dollar. Oregon	3.00	5.00	Sold only in sets of three		7.50
28. 1933 Half Dollar. Oregon	6.00	8.50	45. 1936 Half Dollar. Oregon	2.50	4.00
29. 1934 Half Dollar. Oregon	3.00	5.00	45a. 1936 Half Dollar. Oregon S.....	5.00	8.50
30. 1934 Half Dollar. Maryland		2.00	46. 1936 Half Dollar. San Diego		2.25
31. 1934 Half Dollar. Texas		1.50	47. 1936 Half Dollar. Cleveland		2.50
32. 1934 Half Dollar. Boone	2.50	3.50	48. 1936 Half Dollar. Wisconsin		2.25
33. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone		3.00	49. 1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati		
33a. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone D	3.50	5.00	49a. 1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati D		
33b. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone S	3.50	5.00	49b. 1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati S		
34. 1935 Half Dollar. Connecticut	3.50	5.00	Sold only in sets of three		50.00
35. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas	2.00	3.00	50. 1936 Half Dollar. Long Island		1.50
35a. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas D	3.50		51. 1936 Half Dollar. York, Me.		2.25
35b. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas S	3.50		52. 1936 Half Dollar. Bridgeport		3.00
36. 1935 Half Dollar. Hudson	7.00	10.00			

SILVER COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

1925 Norse Centennial	1.50	1935 Pony Express Jubilee. Nickel-	
1935 Pony Express. Coin silver	3.00	Silver25

(OVER)

GOLD COMMEMORATIVE COINS

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
1903 Dollar. Jefferson	4.75	7.00	1915 50 Dol. Pan. Pac. Round.....	200.00	300.00
1903 Dollar. McKinley	4.75	7.00	1915 50 Dol. Pan. Pac. Octag.....	165.00	250.00
1904 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	10.00	15.00	1916 Dollar. McKinley	3.50	5.50
1905 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	8.00	12.50	1917 Dollar. McKinley	6.50	10.00
1915 2½ Dol. Pan. Pacific	12.00	17.50	1922 Dollar. Grant	8.00	12.00
1915 Dollar. Pan. Pacific	4.00	6.00	1922 Dollar. Grant. Star	5.50	8.00
			1926 2½ Dollar. Sesqui	5.00	7.50



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We have recently received from China a limited number of sets of these new coins. Each set includes five pieces, the nickel 20, 10 and 5 fen, and bronze 1 and 1/2 fen. The issue was described by Franklin Perry in the March, 1936, JOURNAL. Each coin is mounted in a neatly lettered EASY DISPLAY block. As the supply is somewhat limited we cannot allow more than two sets to each customer.

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Bright Mint Condition

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- 15 Coins of Denmark, Norway and Sweden
- 10 Coins of Italy and Italian States
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Complete set of nickel 5 cent pieces 1866 to 1915	60.00
Complete set of silver 3 cent pieces 1858 to 1873	52.50
Complete set of half dimes 1858 to 1873	40.00
Complete set of dimes 1858 to 1915	87.50
Complete set of 20 cent pieces 1875 to 1878	35.00
Complete set of quarter dollars 1858 to 1915	120.00
Complete set of standard silver dollars 1858 to 1904	225.00
Complete set of trade dollars 1873 to 1883	52.50

All of the above put up in small
National Coin Album pages

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New Page for
Commemorative Half Dollar
Album

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1936 Great Lakes Exposition

1936 Wisconsin Centennial

1936 Cincinnati Musical Center

Three mints

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